## THE BYRON MYSTERY.

Mrs. Stowe's "True Story" Proved False.

The Character of Byron's Sister Vindicated.

Mrs. Leigh and Lady Byron Always on the Best of Terms.

LADY BYRON OF UNSOUND MIND

Review.1 The controversy raised by Mrs. Beecher Stowe's pretended discovery and revelation has excited an unprecedented amount of interest at home and abroad. The fair fame of Lord Byron is dear to all admirers of his genius in both hemispheres; and his personality is so mixed up and blended with his poetry, that to blacken his moral character is to ower his literary reputation and excite a mischievprejudice against his works. A number of minor questions, critical, moral and social, is insolved; and a great deal of curious information, well worth preserving, has been elicited in the shape of scattered letters and desultary notices. For these (among other) reasons we think that a complete summary and analysis of the controversy are imperatively required, and will not be deemed out of

lace in these pages.

If we had any doubts or scruples about the course to be pursued they would be removed by the views and language of an induential portion of the press, unsparing exposure can counteract. While one organ of opinion declared that a black mark had en set for all time to come against Byron's most effect poems, and intimated a doubt whether it rould be consistent with fine feeling or propriety ver to open his works again, another regretted that, ince so crushing an exposure was to come, it had of come in time to benefit the generation that read im and took an interest in him instead of being deayed till his fame and inducace have passed away. Now, no man of matured understanding, moder-

stely versed in European and transatiantic litera-ure, would hesitate to declare that Byron stands mineasurably higher for world-wide fame and in-mence than any English poet; and there is something almost ludicrous to our minds in testing genius by morality. Are we not to relish Sterne becuse he preferred "whining over a dead is to relieving a dying mother?" or Rousseau, ecause, while expatiating on parental love, he sent is lliegitimate children to a foundling hospital? or differi, because he committed adultery with Lady re, Beatrice, far, far above "la flera moplie," his flet or Milton, because (according to Johnson) he ras a harsh father, and drove the first Mrs. Milton om his house? David Deans would not take physic om a doctor who . had not a right sense of the right and and left hand defections of the day." Miles Peter Andrews (as recorded by Boswell) could see no un in a man who owed him three guineas. The senlive journalist can derive no pleasure from 1970. Berry since the terrible disclosure of Mrs. Heecher lowe, and almost feels that he shall never open his works again. It will, therefore, be a kind of good leed to take "Childe Harold" and "Don Juan" out this effectually, to clear up a mystery which apply affects the happiness of the living as well as reputation of the dead, we must venture into a de to touch; but the critical tribunal resembles who had the best possible information and

ation, she aggravated to by remonstrates of reproach, a catastrophe was inevitable sooner of later. There was some domestic sparring, no doubt. But there is sample evidence in his familiar letters that he was much attached to her, and that he accepted the (with his notions and habits) uncongenial part of husband in good faith. Their only daughter was "the chid of love, though born in bitterness." Three weeks after the ceremony (February 9, 1815) he writes to Moore:

Since I wrote last I have been transferred to my father-inlaw, with my lady and my lady's mail, dec, dec, ace, and the treads moon is over, and I am awake and find myself married. My spouss and I agree to—and in—admiration. Swift mays "no evis man ever married," but, for a foul, I laink it would be seen as the expension, though next term were for niesty-sud-nine years. " " My pape, Sir Kaipho, bath recouly made a speech at a Durham tan meeting; and not only at Durham, but here several, several times since, after dinner He is now, I believe, sea might possibly have been the case with some of his audience.

March 8, 1815, from Scalham:—

We leave this place to—norrow and shall stop on or

March 8, 1815, from Seaham:—

We leave this place to-morrow and shall stop on our way to town in the interval of taking a house there at Colonel Leigh's, near Newmarket, where any epiate of rours will find its welcome way. I have been comicatable here—insecting to that d—4 monologue which elderly gentle here—insecting to that d—4 monologue which elderly gentle much call oversation, and in which my pious father-in-law repeats himself every sensing—save one, when he played upon the fiddle. Mowever, they have been very kind and hospitable, and I lisa them and the place vasity, and I have been very kind and hospitable, and I lisa them and the place vasity, and I hope they will live many happy months. But is meath and in the context packing and partiary, adapted with wayer all in the context packing and partiary, according to the analysis of the context of the context

them.

The unwonted restraint of the married state becomes more gailing as the novelty wears of. He proposes to Moore excursions without their wives; he contemplates another journey to the East alone; he partially resumes his bachelor habits, his irregular hours and meals, with the solitary musings, the first of despondency and gloom by which his wild bursts of mirth were alternated through life. The time of trial for the wedded partner of his cares was come, but if she had really studied and understood his character she should have been prepared for it:

Dougloss and Douns Ines ted.

character she should have been prepared for poor Jose and Doma Inex led For some time an uninappy sort of life. Wishing dark other, the same that the same time and the same and wife, which was the same and wife, and gave no outward signs of inward sirfe, and gave no outward signs of inward sirfe, this at length the smother'd fire broke out. And put the business past all kind of doubt. For Inex call'd some druggies and physicians And tried to prove her towing lord was mad. But as he had some luck internalisations like next decided he was only bad; Yet, when they ask'd her for her depositions, No sort of explanation could se had. Required this conduct—which seem'd very odd. Required this conduct—which seem'd very odd. But keep i ournal, where his faults were noted, But were noted.

She kept a journal, where his faults were noted, And open'd certain tronks of books and letters And which might, if occasion served, be quoted; And then she had all Sevulle for abetters. And whole night, if occasion served, be quoted;
And then she had all Savalls for abeliers.

While they were living together in London curicestly was all airs to discover what he was doing in poetry, and Lady liyron the complained) was in the Babit of rummaging among his papers when he was out, in company with a female friend. In one of these voyages of discovery they came toom some compromising letters from a married woman to him previous to his marriage. These Lady Byron selzed and enclosed to the husband, who threw thom into the first, toid has wide he had done so, and took no further notice of them.

His own account of the separation, supplied to Moore, is that she left London on a visit to her father's house, where he was to join her. "They had parted in the utmost kindness. She wrote him a letter, full of playfainess and affection on the road and immediately on her arrival as kirby Mallory her father wrote to acquaint Lord Byron that she would return to him no more." This letter began "pear Duck," and ended "Yours ever, Pippin," a hame he had given her in reference to the form of her face.

Lady Byron's account is thus introduced by Mrs.

r sace. Easy Byron's account is thus introduced by Mrs. Lady hyrone acceptance of the confinement she was informed by him in a note that as soon as above an able to travel she must go, that he considered and yould not looper hose her above hose and when her child was only five weeks old he carried this explained into effect.

Here we will insert briefly Lady Byron's own account.

These alleged circumstances may be affecting, but they are imaginary. Lady Byron's own account, which Mrs. Beecher Stowe proceeds to quote, is comprised in "Remarks on Mr. Moore's Life of Lord Byron by Lady Byron," and written subsequently to the publication of the first volume of that work, as Mrs. Beecher Stowe might have seen from the references to the printed volume. (a) It runs thus:—

In my observations upon this statement I shall, as far as possible, avoil thoughing on any matters relating personally to Lord Byron and myself. The facts are:—I left honden for Kirpy Malloy, the residence of my faither and mother, on the 18th of fantary 1816. Lord Byron had signified to me in writing (January 6 bis absolute desire that I should leave London on the earliest day that I could conveniently fig. It was not as for or me to undertake the fatigue of a

"I was surprised one day," says Lord Byron, "by a docor (Dr. Bailine) and a lawyer (Dr. Lushington) simost forcog themselves at the same time into my room. I did not
now till afterwards the real object of their visit. I thought
hair questions singular, frivolous and somewhat importunate,
har questions singular, frivolous and somewhat importunate,
thought that they were sent to provide proceed the property

"I do not, however, tax Lady Byron with this transsettion, trobably she was not privy to it. She was the
ool of others."

what it may, by Dr. Lushington has been deemed tantamount to proof; and no one has so much as noticed the incongruity of Lady Byron's language in her "Remarks" with the language she is known to nave used at later periods, or with the language which it's he specified a crime she must have used in her final consultation with Dr. Lushington. Lady Byron states that "whatever night have been the nature of Lord Byron's conduct towards her from the time of his marriage," yet, supposing him to be in a state of mental alienation, it was not for her to manifest at that moment a sense of injury; and that she decemed it right to communicate to her parents that, if she were to consider Lord Byron's "past conduct" as that of a person of sound mind nothing could induce her to return to him. It was his past conduct to herself, then, of which she complained; and Mrs. Beecher Stowe, assuming to speak on her mithority, says:—

Lord Byron's treatment of his lady during the sensitive period that preseded the birth of the child and during her confinement was marked by proxyman of unmany brutality, for which the only charity on her part was the supposition of insality.

KERR MALLOW, March 10, 1820.

I received your letter of January 1, offering to my perual a memoir of part of your life. I decline to laspect it. I consider the publication or clevalation of such a composition at any time at him to reason to shrink from publication; but, notwithstanding the injuries which I have suffered, I should lament some of the least switch. I have suffered, I should lament some of the lower dated March 10. My offer was an honest one, and surely could that provide weekerday your answer dated March 10. My offer was an honest one, and surely could that place I shall be where "moning can book him, further." I davide you, however, to anticipate the period of your intention; for, he assured, we have the provide a manifely be were such the morth provided as such even by the most major part of the present; and if it could I should answer with the Florent

sucong the arbos with the poter.

From bringing a pistol into his wife's bedroom, to fring it off, is a step which the female linagination would easily overleap. In one of his letters be tells a story of his getting into a rage one night with an link bottle and dashing it through the window into

Not content with such ordinary and tangible charges (says foors), the tongue of rumor was embodened to proceed

her when she first consulted nim and aspt back in a new light broks in upon her. If this was made clear to Dr. Lushington, we must be permitted to say, with the highest possible respect for the venerable Judge, that the course he took is utierly unaccountable to our minds. He is consulted, as are two other emiment professional men, by the mother of a young married woman, and a case carefully based on the young woman's written statement is laid before them. They give opinions which do not suit her views or do not justify her in acting as she has determined to act; and in a private interview with him she informs him of facts kept back from her parents which entirely change his opinion and induce him to lend the full weight of his high authority, private and professional, to blast the reputation of her husband, one of the three or four most girled men which Engiand has produced for centuries. Such was not the intention, but such was certainly the effect of Dr. Lushington's second opinion and confirmed silence. (d)

men which England has produced for centuries. Such was not the intention, but such was certainly the effect of Dr. Lushington's second opinion and confirmed silence. [6].

If young women of rank and personal attractions who desire a separation could always make their case good by the decision without inquiry or appeal of a young counset, many husbands would be in a bad predicament. Dr. Lushington was what is considered young at the bar in 1813. We are informed that the facts withheld from the father and mother were communicated to a young military man at the same time; and a second mine was thus charged, with the train laid. The young man be comes old and distinguished; he grows into high authority; he says nothing, but he shakes his head, like Burleigh in the "Critic," and the shake is interpreted by his firmily and friends to mean something too repulsive to be translated into words.

That their interpretation must be a lamentable mistake, or that Lady Byron is one of the most inexplicable of human beings, is proved by the following letters and extracts, addressed by Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, now published for the first time. The first, not dated, was evidently written by Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, now published for the first time. The first, not dated, was evidently written by Lady Byron in January, 1816, shortly after she left for kirby Mallory, nor sister-in-law being then under the same roof with her. Mrs. Leigh remanded with Lord Byron in Piccadily for several weeks after the departure of Lady Byron; and only left him when she found sine could be of no further use to either party:

You will think me very facilish, but I have tried two or three times and cannot talk to you or your departure with a decent visage, so let me say one word in this way, to spare my philosophy. With the expectations which I have I never him the say that whatever the situation may be there is no can whose society is descret to me, or can contribute more to my happiness. There feelings will not change under any circumstances, and sh

[Addressed on the cover 'To the Hon, Mrs. Leigh.']

KIRNY MALLARY, Jan. 16, 1818.

(the day after she left London).

MY DHARRY A.—It is my great comfort that you see in Piccadilly.

MY DHARRY A.—It now you feel for me as I do for you, and perhaps I am better understood than I think. You have been, ever since I knew you, my best comforter, and will so remain, unless you grow tired of the office, which may well be.

MY DHARRY AUGUSTA—Shall I still be your sistor? I must resign my rights to be so considered; but I don't think that will make any difference in the kindness I have so uniformly experienced from you.

KIRDY MALLOHY, Feb. 3, 1818.

MY DHARRY AUGUSTA—You are desired by your brother to sak If my father has acted with my concurrence in proposing, a separation. He has, It cannot be supposed that in my present distressing situation I am capable of sating in a detailed manner the research which will not only justify this measure, but compet me to take it, and it never can be my weight to remember unaccentrify (sc) those injuries for which however deep, I feel no resemiment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind his avowed and insurmountable aversion to the married size, and it not desire and determination he has expressed ever sloce its commencement to free think on the married sate, and the desire and determination he has expressed ever sloce its commencement to free think of motor and all these statements to constitute towards in a fection has been were wholly ussiess and most unwelcome to him. I onlose this letter to my father, whether the reserve pust resign my rights to be so considered; but I don't think that will make any difference in the kindness I have so uniformly superished from you.

My Drarket Augusta—You are desired by your brother to ask if my father has acted with my concurrence in proposing a separation. He has, It cannot be supposed that in present distressing situation I am capable of stating in a detailed manner the reasons which will not only justify this measure, but compel me to take it, and it never dan be my wish to reference of the will be not only justify the measure, but compel me to take it, and it never dan be my wish to reference of the married state, and thus desire and determination however deep, I feel no resembned. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind the soveniment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind the soveniment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind the soveniment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind the soveniment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind the soveniment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind the soveniment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind the soveniment of the married state, and thus desire and determination of the married state, and thus desire and determination of the married state, and thus desire and determination of the married state, and thus desire and determination of the married state, and thus desire and determination of the soveniment of the married state, and thus desire and thus and thus desire and the married state, and thus desire and thus the sovening were not passed in haunts of vice, nniess Brookes', indicate and interesting were not passed in haunts of vice, nniess Brookes', indicate and interesting were not passed in haunts of vice, nniess Brookes', indicate and interesting were not passed in haunts of vice, nniess Brookes', indicate and interesting were not passed in haunts of vice, nniess Brookes', indicate and interesting were not passed in haunts of vice, nniess Brookes', indicate and interesting were not passed in haunts of

Kinny Mallony, Pob. 14, 1816. all may yot be repaid in blessings dearest, and leave me but enough

We do not see how negative evidence can well be carried further. But

Faith, fanate faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.

The critics who were not convinced by Lady Anne Baraard's statement may yot find a loophole for oscape. We may be told that there was a subsequent discovery. a second revalation—in fady Byron's own mand, if not from without—or that, if no new facts reached her, old facts again appeared to ner in new lights. Then there is the "maltruth-at-a-time theory," which, we are assured, in no degree weakens credibility; and the angelic theory which justifies a law if is be is pure, chivalrous and religious) in alternately exalting and vilifying, trusting and distrusting, the same person, according to her mood. (e) It will be hard, too, if something cannot be made out of the "annecessarily," or the reasons which she was not "capable of stating in a detailed manner," although site goes on to state them in general terms. In dealing with such antagonists it is not enough to out away the groundwork of the calimny; we must sweep away the materials in the shape of conjectures, surmises, instantations and interences, with when the dirty work may be recommenced; and we hope to do this so effectually as not merely to clear Lord Byron's memory from all taint of guilt, but to refute the incidentsl charges of unfeeling or ungenerous conduct towards his wife.

It seems clear fast Lady Byron complained of language or conduct sufficient in Dr. Lushington's option, to render a reconditation impossible. But it unfeeling or ungenerous conduct towards his wife. It seems clear that Lady Byron complained of language or conduct sufficient, in Dr. Lushington's opinion, to render a reconciliation impossible. But it does not follow that anyof her woset complaints were well founded. Admitted unfitness for the married state was rather his misforium than his fault; and she took him for better for worse with ner eyes open. There is not the shadow of collaters or confirmatory proof that Lord Bryon treated her ornelly or brutaily, while there is strong presumptive evidence to the contrary. The "Dear Duck" letter would not have been written by a proud woman who had been harshly treated and was writhing under a sense of wrong. They had lived a good deal with her father and mother, who must have had ample opportunities of observing his tone and manner, and were too wrapped up in their daughter, not to notice any approximation to unkindness. But when (in January, 1816) she suddenly arrived at Khry Mallory, they had not the least suspicion that there was mything amiss; and the day after her arrival Lady Noel wrote to him in the kindest terms to press him to john her; which Lady Noel would certainly not have done if she had anticipated anything disagreeable or thought that her daughter had been driven from his house or harshly treated in any manner. His language, so long as there was a hope of reconcilistion, was uniformly generous and conciliatory. He writes to Moore, March 8, 1816:—

was wont to relate that he "racked his imagination" to exhaust them, and put each categorically. "Do you adopt or believe this?" to which the invariable answer was, "We disclaim it; we do not believe it." We are not aware whether this specific charge was named among the rest. We should think that, though no novelty tranked in the minds of all parties with the Florence tragedy to which Goothe gave temporary credence, the Giaour story, or the many other wild inventions which fully bear out the noble poet's statement that his case was supposed to comprise all the crimes which could, and several which could not, be committed. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Wilmot Horton's disclaimer was virtually complete. When, in the presence of the arbitrators, Lord Byron pit his name and seal to the deed of separation, he added, "This is Mrs. Clermon's act and deed." Mrs. Clermon was the lady so disagreeably immortalized in "A Skerca."

Lord Broughton made no secret of what passed between Mr. Wilmot Horton and himself. We were, therefore, rather surprised to see (quoted from an Irish paper) a letter from a gentieman, Mr. Percy Boyd, acquilting Lord Byron of moral culpability, but staining that the real and specific cause of the separation was well known in society and had been communicated to himself by the late Mr. McKinnon, who had it from Thomas Campbell. Now Thomas Campbell was known under alcoholle influence to specify what he called the cause, and to adduce Lady Byron as his authority. It was a series of brutantie, coming very nearly within the description of crimes that could not be committed. It certainly was not what was repeated to Mr. Boyd. Campbell printed in the New Montally Magnatine (in which he dealed the cause, and to adduce Lady Byron writes thus to Lady Anne Barnard:—

He has wabled to be thought partially deranged, ar on the brink of it, to perplex observers and prevent them from training effects to their real causes through all the latitacets of his acted insanity, and clung to the former delucion

The babit of mystification is so inveterate that he here patters with himself. He had already laid the ground for being identified with Lara, by travelling about with a damsel in mile attire, though this was a plagiarism from "Marmion."

to wicked as to write so bortible a story of one too long dead to have friends left who could refute the story seems beyond belief."

Lord Stanhope's and Lady Shelley's impressions are confirmed by the surviving friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Leigh. Her hasband, Licutenant Colonel Leigh, of the celebrated Teath Hussars, had seen service and was a man of social distinction in his day. He was the friend and constant companion of the Prince Regent, the Dukes of Bedford, Rutland and Cleveland, the Earl of Egremont, Lord Rivers and other distinguished patrons of the turf. He and Mrs. Leigh occupied spartiments in Plag Court, St. James' Palace, given to her on being appointed bedchamber woman to Queen Charlotte, in 1814 or 1816. She died there November 31, 1851; one of her daugaters never quitted her, and was with her when she died. A daughter and a son are still living, whose feelings may be guessed. She left the most favorable impression on all who had an opportunity of observing her, and the co-immates of the palaces generally contrive to know about one another, good, bad or indifferent. In fact, her habits, manners and appearance were a complete suitdott to calumny, especially this sort of calumny.

It is well worth while to run over Byron's printed allusions to his sister in prose and verse, if only to show what the perversity of the critical mind can do in the way of misconstruction when there is a foregone conclusion to be worked out. The attempts to show what the perversity of the critical mind can do in the way of misconstruction when there is a foregone conclusion to be worked out. The attempts to show what the perversity of the critical mind can do in the way of misconstruction when there is a foregone conclusion to be worked out. The attempts to show what the perversity of the critical mind can do in the way of misconstruction when there is a foregone conclusion to be worked out. The attempts the would have persevered in drawing closer and closer in this fashion. He writes from Newton to Mr. Murray, Fe

Oh: bless be thine unbroken light,
That watch'd ne as a scraph's eye,
And stood between me and the night,
Forever shining sweetly nigh.
And when the cloud upon us came.
Which strove to blacken o'er thy ray.
Then purer spread fits geatle flams,
And dash'd the darkness all away.

Which store to backen o'er thy ray.
Then purer spread its gentle flame,
And dash'd the darkness all away.

She was the purifier, the comforter, who lightened
his darkness instead of deepening it. So, in the second set of 'Stanzas to Augusta,' evidently siluding
to the calumny:—

Though human, thou did'st not deceive me.
Though burnan, thou did'st not deceive me.
Though parted, thou forborest to grieve me.
Though trasted, thou did'st not disclaim me;
Though parted, it was not to fly;
Though watchful, 'twas not to fly;
Though watchful, 'twas not to do'ama me.
Nor, mate, that the world might belie.
The "Epistle to Augusta" begins thus:—
My siter! my avect siten, 'f a name
Dearer and purer wore, it should be thue;
Noutains and seas didde us, but I claim
No tears, but tenderness to answer muse.
This is the poem, written at Diodatl in the autumn
of 1816, in reference to which he writes to Mr.
Murray:—"There is among the manuscripts an
'Epistle to my Sister,' on which I skiould wish her
opinion to be consulted before publication." In a
subsequent letter:—"My Bister has deceided on the
omission of the lines. Upon this point her opinion
will be followed." They were first published in 1820.
On the title page of the presentation copy of the two
first cantos of "Child's Harold" he wrote;—"'D
Augusta, my dearest sister, and my best friend, who
has ever loved me much better than I deserved, this
volume is presented by her Jather's son and most
affectionate brother, B.
"Manifed," again, would never have been written
by a man conscious of gesilt and morbridly apprehenaive of detection. Besides, If "Manifed" proves
anything, it proves too much:—
I have shed

I have shed Blood, but not here; and yet her blood was shed. I saw and could not stauch it.

Blood, but not hers; and yet her blood was shed.

I saw and could not stauch it.

These lines ted Goethe to believe "Manfred" based on the Florence tragedy, in which the nusband kills the wide, and the lover (Byron) kills the nusband, "Lord Byron removed from Florence, and these spirits haunted him at his life after. This romautic incident is rendered highly probable by innumerable aliusious to it in his poems." The small importance he attached to the poem may be collected from his correspondence with Mr. Murray:—

March 25, 1817.—With regard to the "Witch Draum." I repeat that I have not an idea! It is good or bad. If bad it must on no account be risked to quotient on. If bad it must on no account be risked to quotient on. I good it is at your service. I value it at 300 guiness, and less if you like at Yeu they of the poem and the poem of the po

You hay put it into the fre if you like, and Oliford don't like.

And this is the poem that reveals the grand secret of his life! It is tucky for aim that he had no stepmother, as he would certainly have been identified with Hugo in "Parisina." In a letter to Mr. Murray, in August, 1821, he writes:

With regard to additions, &c., there is a journal which you must get from Mrs. Leigh, of my journey in the Alps, which contains all the germs of "Manfred." (h)

The tenderest verses addressed to his sister were those on the Rhine, in the third canto of "United Barold."—

But one thing want these banks of Rhine,
The gentle hand to class in mine.
They were written after every effort had been made to blacken him, and are thus introduced:—

made to blacken him, and are thus introduced:

——Though unwed,
That love was pure, and far above disquise,
lised stood the test of mortal enmittees
still undivided.

In a subsequent stanza of the same canto, addressing Lake Leman:

——Thy soft mornuring
Sounds sweet as if a sister's voice reproved,
That I with stern deligible should e'er have been so moved.
Lord Byron and Mys. Leigh never met after he left
England in April, 1810, but she is always affectionactly remembered in his letters; and Mr. Deline Radcline, who claims to have been "murtured under the
snadow of her wing," and is rendy to go to the death

The insignificant eye
Which learns to wound with silence.
Vas not her husband damaged by her words when
the September of that year) he wrote:—

The means were worthy and the end is won; I would not do by theegas thou hast done.

The means were wortby and the end is won:

I would not do by theefas thou hast done.

Mr. William Howitt, who had known her intimately, gives the following instance of "a constitutional ideognorary of a most peculiar kind, which rendered her, when under its inducen, absolutely and persistently unjus?":—

She was ingreat difficulty as to the selection of a master for her working school at Kirby Mallory. It was necessary for aim to unite the very rargely united qualities of a thoroughly practical knowledge of the operations of agriculture and gardening with the education and information of an accomplished schoolmaster. She saked me to try and discover this rard such for her. I knew exactly such a man in Nottinghamabire, who was at the same time thoroughly honorable, trustworthy and fond of teaching. At her earnest request 1 prevailed on him to give up his them comfortable position and sacoph her offer. For a time he wad to be position and sacoph her offer. For a time he wad to be position and sacoph her offer. For a time he wad to be position and sacoph her offer, which we will not her most cordial terms. But in the course, as I remember, of two or three years the poor fellow wrote to me in the amost distress, saying that Lady Byron, without the allghtest intimation of being in any way disastisated with him or with his management of the school, had given him notice to quit. He had entreated her to let him know what was the cause of this sudden diamissal. She refused to give any, and he entreast on to ascertain its cause. I felt, from what I had seen or to ascertain its cause. I felt, from what I had seen or to ascertain its cause. I felt, from what I had seen or to ascertain its cause. I felt, from what I had seen or to ascertain its cause. I felt, from what I had seen or to ascertain its cause. I felt, from what I had seen or to ascertain its cause. I felt, from what I had seen or to ascertain its cause of the minimity of trouble her had given her. After she had run on this strain till she had fereived, and the

this manuscript might, perhaps, be included, but hitserto it has not been proposed to publish any other matter about her and the proposed to publish any other matter about her and the statement in Lady Byron's own handwriting does not contain any accusation of so grave a nature as that which Mrs. Stowe asserts was told her, and Mrs. Stowe's story of the separation is inconsistent with what I have seen the various leiters, ac., of Lady Byron's.

From this recapituintion it will be seen how matters stood when Mrs. Beecher Stowe appeared upon the scene, and what are the real objections she has to meet. That Lady Byron repeated the charge to her is no justification or apology at all. She would have found on inquiry, it she did not know already, that she was one among many depositaries of the supposed socret; that, in point of fact, it was no secret at all; that, instead of trusting to an American lady of whom she knew comparatively little, Lady Byron had made careful provision for the postumons vindication of her lame. Before taking any step in the matter, Mrs. Beecher Stowe should have piaced herself in communication with the family, if, in defance of all rules of propriety and tase, she was resolved on printing her story, she should have been severely simple in her statements; Struptionally accurate in her facts; resolutely self-energy in her comments and inferences. She has been the exact contravy; and the story in her version is so colored amplified and overland that it is utterly impossible to distinguish what rests on Lady Byron's authority by Mrs. Stowe. The truttiful and probable bears about the same proportion to the fanctful and improbable teat Faislant's